

PETRUNIA, V. I.

Engineers F. Kovalev's method in a Moscow Province mine Moskva Moskovskii rabochii, 1952.
39 p. (55-29803)

TM808.R92M598

1. Coal mines and mining - Russia - Moscow Basin. 2. Kovalev, Fedor Lukich.

PERIODICAL ABSTRACTS

Sub.: USSR/Engineering

AID 4193 - F

FRIDLYAND, L. A., T. A. AMFITEATROV and V. A. PETRUNICHEV
ZAKONOMERNOSTI PROTSESSA SVARKI PRI PLASTICHESKOM DEFORMIROVANII
(Regularities of the Welding Process in Plastic Deformations).
Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, Ja/F 1956: 38-46.

The authors present results of research in plastic deformations of welded surfaces and the characteristics of junctions as dependent on temperature of metals and methods of deformation. Spot welding and butt welding were used to ascertain regularities in the welding process. The mechanical characteristics of junctions depending on deformations and temperatures were derived from the butt welding of three different non-ferrous alloys. Recrystallization as a means of increased plasticity of junction was observed in welded junctions. The interdependability of temperature, plasticity and strength were observed under varying circumstances. Three tables, 7 graphs and 2 drawings. Two Russian references, 1953-54, and 1 British 1946.

PETRUNICHEV, V.A.

10286* Laws Governing the Process of Welding Under
Plastic Deformation. Zakonomernosti protsessov svarki pri
plasticheskoy deformirovani. (Russian.) I. A. Fridlind
I. A. Amfiteatrov, and V. A. Petrunichev. Automaticheskoe
Svarka, v. 9, no. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1968, p. 38-44.
Plastic deformations occurring in spot and butt pressure weld-
ing; mechanical properties of joints depending on temperature
of the metal and on deformation. Graphs, diagrams, tables, 3 ref.

metal 3
DD PH

FRIDLYAND, L.A.; AMPITEATROVA, T.A.; PETRUNICHEV, V.A.

Laws governing the welding process with plastic deformation.
Avton.svar.9 no.1:38-46 Ja-P '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Institut metallurgii AN SSSR.
(Electric welding) (Deformations (Mechanics))

PETRUNIN, V.D., fel'dsher

How we conduct home visits to pregnant women and newborn infants in villages. Fel'd. 1 akush. 21 no.11:34-37 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Ogorskiy meditsinskiy punkt Kaluzhskoy oblasti.
(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

PETRUNINA, Z.Ye.; SEVERGINA, L.V.

Ordovician stratigraphy of the northwestern Gornyy Altai. Material
geol.Zap.Sib. no.63:81-93 '63. (MIRA 16:13)

PETRONIKIN, A. N.

Practical bio-chemistry. 1. rev. ed. Moscow, 1967.

Cyr.4 452-

PETRUNIC, A.

PETRUNIC A

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Industrial production of carbon black and its development in Yugoslavia. p 158
NAFTA. Vol 3, no 6 June 1952.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress . Vol 2, no 3, March 1953.
UNCLASSIFIED

PETRUNIC, A

YUGO .

PETRUNIC, A.

Blumens and bituminous shale. Alexander Petrunik.
Geol. Vjersnik 2-4, 141-4 (1942-50) (Pub. 1948) (Ostrian
summary).—A discussion of classification.
Michael Feinberg

PETRUNICH, A.

Fuel Abstracts
Vol. 14 No. 4
October 1963
Manufactured Solid
Fuels and Carbon
Products: Properties

3076. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBON BLACK, AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA. Petrunich, A., (Hafsa, Zagreb, 1961, vol. 3, 158-168). Processes for production of carbon black (lamp, channel, thermal, and furnace black) are reviewed. A description of the furnace process as developed in Kutina is given; heavy oil is burned in small furnace unit with a high throughput, to give good quality semi-reinforced to high modulus furnace black. The effluent gas contains carbon dioxide 4, carbon monoxide 9.3, hydrogen 9.5, and methane 13%.

B.A.

4/13/57
SJB

Building Materials

2A

Portland cements in oil-well service. Aleksandar Petru-
nik (Mrtan, Kutina, Yugoslavia). Nafli (Yugoslavia) 2.
No. 12, 3-13(1951). The action of various retarding
agents (gypsum, borax, tannin and tannates, dextrin gum,
lime, and sugar) on the hardening process of several types
of portland cement for use in deep wells, where unusually
high temps. are encountered, has been investigated. Sugar
of all types had a great influence on the setting time of
cement, but individual types of cement behaved differently.
Generally, sugar acted as a retarder, but in one case (Ham-
merbrand cement) it behaved as an accelerator. In most
cases the optimum effect on setting time of cement was

attained by addn. of 0.04-0.08% sugar and 2-5% gypsum
to the cement slurry. Cements treated in this way showed
great permeabilities. The cements have been tested for
tensile strength and subjected to autoclave tests. Setting-
time tests were carried out by the Vicat method, but this
proved inadequate, and some ready-made testers were de-
veloped for the purpose. With these testers the fluidity of
cement slurries during the increase of temp. could easily be
followed.

Nikola Plavac

VESTEROV, I.V.; BARUSHKIN, Z.I.; PETRUNIN, A.D.

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of phytobezoars of the stomach. Vest.
khir. Grekova, Leningr. 72 no.1:47-48 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 22:1)

1. Of Yalta Municipal Hospital (Head Physician -- T. P. Belonenko).

NUSTEROV, I. I., GABISOVA, G. I., REZNIK, A. S.

Stomach - Diseases

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of phytobezoars. Vest. Khir. 72 no. 70 no. 1, 1954.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, June 1958, Uncl.

68-10-14/??

AUTHORS: Mamon, L.I. (Card. Techn. Sc.), Potapov, A.G. and Petrunin, G.P.

TITLE: Packing of Rotating Shafts of Centrifugal Pumps for By-Product Departments of Coke Oven Works (Uplotneniye vrashchayushchikhsya valov tsentrobezhnykh nasosov khimicheskikh tsekhov koksohimicheskikh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp.53-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new type of packing for shafts of centrifugal pumps operating in ammonia sulphate plants is proposed. The seal is obtained on working surfaces of rotating and stationary collars and not on the cylindrical surface of the shaft as in the usual design (Fig.2). There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Inter-Regional Party School.
(Dnepropetrovskaya Mezhhoblustnaya Partiynaya Shkola),
Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology (Dnepropetrovskiy khimicheskoye tekhnologicheskoye institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

PETRUNIN, T. E.

Distr: 11229
Flux for air welding or welding defects in cast aluminum.
B. T. Kravchuk, I. B. Petrunin, and A. K. Pokhodov. U.S.
S.P. 106,600, Aug. 28, 1957. For the purpose mentioned a
flux is used containing chloride eutectic (80% Li and 40% K) 80,
cryolite 80, ZnO 10, and rosin 10%.
M. Hosh

DM RB

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PETRUNIN, I. E.

27
Flux for magnesium alloy solder. B. T. Krysin, I. E. Petrunin, I. E. Baikova, N. G. Pirovskaya, and A. K. Ponomarev. U.S.S.R. 103,450, Aug. 25, 1956. The flux is compounded of carnallite base to which is added 8% cryolite and 3% ZnO based on the wt. of the base. Instead of cryolite, NaF can be used, and in place of ZnO, Al_2O_3 can be used in the same quantities.
M. Hosh

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[Handwritten signature]

SKORODUMOV, Georgiy Yevgen'yevich; SMIRNOV, Mikhail Petrovich; PETRUNIN,
Ivan Ivanovich; POLYAKOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; RYBAKOV, A.K.,
Inzhener, redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Maintenance of narrow-gage railroad tracks; experience of workers
on the Baltic line] Soderzhanie zheleznodorozhnogo puti uskoi ko-
lei; opyt puteitsev Baltiiskoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.
izd-vo, 1955. 109 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Railroads, Narrow--(gauge))

PETRUNIN, I. Ye.

PETRUNIN, I. Ye. --"Investigation of the Possibility of Soldering Magnesium Alloys." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

PETRUNIN, V.D., fel'dsher (Ogor' Kaluzhskoy oblasti)

~~Improving the qualifications of nonprofessional medical workers.~~ Fel'd.
i akush. no.10:36-37 0 '55. (MIRA 8:12)
(MEDICAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES)

PETRUNIN, V.D., fel'dsher (selo Ogor' Kaluzhskoy oblasti)

How I prepare for my health education work. Fel'd. i skush. 21 no. 12.
38-39 D '56. (MLHA 10:1)

(HEALTH EDUCATION)

PETRUNIN, V.D., fel'dsher.

Our achievements in diphtheria control. V.D. Petrunin. Fel'd. i akush.
no.11:50-51 H '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Ogorskiy meditsinskiy punkt Kalushskoy oblasti.
(DIPHTHERIA-PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

PSTRUNIN, V.D., feldsher (Selo Ogor' Kaluzhskoy oblasti)

Training of members of the organization Ready for Sanitary Protection.
Fel'd. i akush. no.1:52-54 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)

(RURAL CONDITIONS,
med. care in Russia)
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in Russia, rural)

PETRUNIN, V.D., fel'dsher.

Treatment and prevention of common colts at rural fel'dsher-midwife stations. Fel'd. i akush. no.6:52-54 Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Ogorskiy meditsinskiy punkt, Kaluzhskaya oblast'.
 - (COMMON COLD, prev. and control
in rural dispensaries in Russia)
 - (RURAL CONDITIONS
pub.serv. in prev. of common colds in Russia)
 - (OUTPATIENT SERVICE
in prev. of common colds in rural dispensaries in
Russia)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038422

S/0166/64/000/002/0059/0063

AUTHOR: Khrushchev, B. I.; Trombachev, Yu. T.; Petrunin, V. F.

TITLE: Semiconductor surface barrier counters

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized counter, surface barrier counter, silicon plate, nickel plating, thermal neutron, magnetic field, gamma radiation background

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a method for production of semiconductor counters. In order to preserve the life span of the minority charge carriers and their mobility, the counters were prepared of n-type silicon with a specific resistance of 300 ohm/cm, 0.4-1 mm thick of a square or rectangular shape and an area from 1mm² to 1 cm². The completed counters were tested on an α -source with a 5.6 MeV energy of α -particles. The tests were conducted in magnetic fields with magnitudes up to 12,000 erg. The authors concluded that silicon surface-barrier counters containing boron-10 may be used for counting thermal neutrons even in the presence of strong magnetic fields. The counters must, however, be protected against effects of light sources, because of their extreme sensitivity toward a γ -background. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 equation.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038422

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics
AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63

DATE ACQ: 26Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

YEVSEYEV, Ye.S. [translator]; SELIVERSTOV, Yu.S. [translator]; SULTANOV, A.F., obshchiy red.; PETRUHIN, Ye.N., red.; ARTEMOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[The Suez Canal (facts and documents); collection of articles]
Suetiskii kanal (fakty i dokumenty); sbornik statei. Pod obshchei red. A.F.Sultanova. Vstup.stat'ia M.F.Gataullina i G.S.Nikitinai. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 243 p. Translated from the Arabic. (MIRA 13:3)

(Suez Kanal)

PETRUNINA, M.M.

Effect of the build of footwear bottoms on the wear of soles.
Leg.prom. 17 no.8:27-29 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Shoe industry)

MALYUGA, D.P.; PETRUNINA, N.S.

Biogeochemical investigations in the Tuva Autonomous Province.
Geokhimiia no. 3:258-267 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical
Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Tuva Autonomous Province—Ore deposits)
(Indicator plants) (Geochemical prospecting)

CA

7

Rapid photoelectric determination of small amounts of vanadium in iron ore. N. S. Tkachenko and R. M. Petrovna. *Zhurnal Anal. Khim.* 10: 157-159, 1975. Russ. 2 p. Sample with 1.5 g. Na_2O in crucible, ext. with HCl , add 10 ml. 18 N H_2SO_4 , 1.5 ml. of 10 N HCl , and heat. When the soln. is clear, add 1 ml. 5% HNO_3 , heat, evaporate to 30.5 ml., cool, add 5 ml. H_3PO_4 (d 1.719), 5% Na_2WO_4 soln., heat to 92.5°, cool, add 1 ml. of fresh 0.1% SnCl_4 , dil. to 50 ml., and examine in a colorimeter with yellow-green filter against a standard color scale. (C. M. Kosolapoff)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

A partial substitution of sodium sulfide for hyposulfite
 Petrun'kin. *Sherstyanoe Delo* 18, No. 10-11, 45(1939);
 Abstr. *Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 113. The object of
 the exps. was to develop a method in which Na_2SO_3 is
 entirely or partly replaced by Na_2S in vat dyeing of cotton.
 The following components are used for dyeing cotton to a
 dark-blue color: Vat Dark-Blue BO 1.2%, Sulfur Black
 ChF paste 5%, Na_2S 3.2%, 42% caustic 10%, 85%
 Na_2SO_3 6%, joiner's glue 1.5%. The optimum temp. of
 dyeing is 70-80°. The method proposed decreases the
 amt. of Na_2SO_3 required by nearly 30%. W. R. Henn

AND S.S. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PETRUNKIN, A. M.

The effect of administration of alkali and acid upon the reaction of rabbits to morphine. A. M. AND M. I. PETRUNKIN. *Arkhi biol. Nauk* 30, 561-75 (in French 575-6) (1958). Acid (3 cc 0.3% HCl) when introduced intravenously *before* the administration of morphine weakens or abolishes the effect of the latter. Alkali (3.4 cc 2.5% Na₂CO₃) administered intravenously and followed immediately by morphine injected into the same vein frequently abolishes the morphine effect completely. If time is permitted to elapse between the alkali and morphine administration, or if the alkali is given by stomach tube, the morphine effect is increased, as it is if the alkali is given after the morphine effect has become manifest. These results are correlated with the previous work of the authors on the mechanism of the reaction of alkaloids with nerve tissue. Cf. C. I. 23, 619. W. A. PETERZON.

ASAC 3.1.1 METALLOGRAPHIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PETRUNKIN, A. M.

W

1.8

The correlation of the p_{H} of the cerebrospinal fluid and blood in rabbits. A. M. PETRUNKIN, M. L. PETRUNKIN AND A. P. ZAV'YALOVA. *Arch sci biol* (U. S. S. R.) 22, 01 (1962). The p_{H} of the cerebrospinal fluid varies as that of the blood. The fall of the blood and that of the spinal fluid p_{H} during ether anesthesia are parallel. As one of the causes for this fall in p_{H} during ether anesthesia in rabbits the authors suggest the temporary arrest of respiration, since a similar fall was provoked in the animals by the respiratory reflex on exposure to NH_3 .

W. A. PERLEWIC

ASD 34.4 METALLOGRAPHIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1104 824107

The determination of adrenaline in the blood. A. M. PETRUNKIN AND M. L. PETRUNKINA. *Arkiv Biol. Nauk* 30, 225-30 (1930). The iodometric titration method of Albekeus, Saulé and Toujeau (*Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 58, 301 (1905)) was modified as follows. The proteins are removed by adding to 5-10 cc of oxalated blood 2.5 vols. of 15% HCl satd. with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and heating in boiling water bath to complete coagulation. The water clear filtrate is cooled and 0.2-0.5 cc of 0.1 N I₂ added. After 15 min. the excess I₂ is titrated with 0.01 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ to disappearance of yellow color. The titrated soln. is transferred to tall narrow test tubes and the pink color observed through long axis of tube. 0.02 mg of added adrenaline gives a weak coloration which is more pronounced with 0.03-0.04 mg. This coloration is intensified and made more proportional to the concn. of adrenaline by the addn. of 0.1 cc of 1% KCN soln. to 10 cc of blood. A few analyses of blood of excited animals are given. W. A. FIALA-WHITE.

S/051/63/014/004/002/026
2039/E420

AUTHORS: Ochkur, V.I., Petrun'kin, A.M.

TITLE: The classical calculation of the probability of excitation and ionization of atoms by electron collisions

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.4, 1963, 457-464

TEXT: Expressions for ionization and total excitation cross-sections are obtained on the basis of classical mechanics in the two body approximation. In all the examples examined the results agree with experimental data to within an order of magnitude. When the energy of collision exceeds the threshold value the difference between the calculated and experimental values is not more than a factor of 2 or 3 and even less in the case of ionization. In the threshold region the calculated values are too high and the position of the maximum is always displaced to the low energy side. The calculation also shows a faster fall of cross-section with increasing energy than is indicated by experiment. At large energies the calculated cross-sections are less than the experimental. These deficiencies can be largely eliminated by
Card 1/2

S/051/63/014/004/002/026
E039/E420

The classical calculation ...

the use of a semi-empirical formula and the best is that due to H.W.Darwin (Zs. Phys., v.164, no.5, 1961, 513)

$$\sigma_{III} = 0.66 \cdot \sigma_I \xi_1 \ln(1.25 \xi_2 \frac{E}{U_j}) \quad (9)$$

σ_I is calculated from

$$\sigma_I = N \frac{\pi e^4}{E} \left(\frac{1}{U_j} - \frac{1}{E} \right) \quad (2)$$

where U_j is the ionization energy, E - electron energy,
 e - the charge on the electron and N - the number of electrons
in the shell. ξ_1 and ξ_2 are free parameters taken as unity.
There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1962

Card 2/2

ST. AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PETRUNKIN, A.M.										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
Be																			
Determination of adrenaline in the blood. A. M. PETRUNKIN and M. I. FERNBERG (Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 1959, 20, 222-223).—The proteins are removed from oxalated blood with hydrochloric acid and ammonium sulphate; iodine is added to the filtrate and the excess titrated after 75 min. with thiosulphate, the residual pink colour being used (after intensification by addition of potassium cyanide) for the colorimetric determination. CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.																			
ASD 55.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			

BATYGIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich; TOPTYGIN, Igor' Nikolayevich;
PETRUN'KIN, A.M., red.; KAL', M.M., red.; LUK'YANOV, A.A.,
tekh. red.

[Collected problems on electrodynamics] Sbornik zadach po
elektrodinamike. Pod red. M.M. Bredova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1962. 480 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electrodynamics)

PETRUN'KIN, A.M.

120-6-5/36

AUTHORS: Zolotavin, A.V., Petrun'kin, A.M., and Khalkopova, N.N.

TITLE: On the Use of High Sources in Beta-spectrometers with Double Focussing (Ob ispol'zovanii vysokikh istochnikov v β -spektrometrakh s dvoynoy fokusirovkoy)

PERIODICAL: Priory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No.6, pp. 27 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An increase in the size of the source in magnetic beta-spectrometers with double focussing leads to an increase in the "illumination" L , defined as the product of the mean solid angle Ω used in the spectrometer and the area of the source S . The above result was studied by the authors in Ref.3 in the case of a field giving accurate focussing of a "flat" beam. In the case of line source such a field gives first order focussing in the following directions: in the plane of symmetry and in the direction of the axis of symmetry of the beam. In order to find the upper limit to the size of the source, the shape of defining slits, and the shape of the receiving slit, it is necessary to find the image of the linear source. Such calculations were carried out in Ref.1, using a maximum source half-height of $z_0 = 0.15 \rho_0$ where ρ_0 is the radius of the

Card1/3 equilibrium orbit. Further calculations are reported in the

12C-6-5/36
On the Use of High Sources in Beta-spectrometers with Double Focussing.

magnetic fields giving accurate focussing of a wide beam lying in the plane of symmetry, it is possible to use sources 0.3 ϕ_0

high and thus increase the "illumination" considerably.

B.S. Dzhelepev collaborated.

There are 1 diagram, 2 tables and 13 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov.
(Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy im. A.A. Zhdanova)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOV. 17-88-c-036 075
AUTHORS: Bykhovskiy, I.I., Lizenov, Ya.P., and Petrik, K.K.
L.P.
TITLE: A Planetary Vibrator With Runner (Vibrator plan-
tarnogo tipa s begunkom)
PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1955, Nr 6, P. 14. USSR.
ABSTRACT: Class 80a, 49. Nr 113553 (575444/2415 of 13 Sep 1955).
Submitted to the Ministry of Construction and Road
Machinebuilding of the USSR. Dependent on Author's
Certificate Nr 95229. A planetary vibrator with a
runner rolling on a runway as described in Author's
Certificate Nr 95229 for thickening concrete and
other materials. To produce a shock effect in ad-
dition to a vibrational effect either the runner
can be made polyhedral and the runway smooth or
the runway polyhedral and the runner smooth.

Card 1/1

PA 22/49T33

PETRUN'KIN, L. P:

USSR/Engineering
Beams, Concrete
Concrete, Reinforced

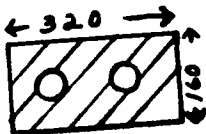
Oct 48

"New Method for the Manufacture of Ferrocóncrete
Beams," L. P. Petrun'kin, Engr, 3 3/4 pp

"Mekh Stroi" No 10

Describes production of special-type reinforced-
concrete beam, with six photographs, and three
diagrams.

Length: 6-8 meters
Cross section:



22/49T33

BERNADSKIY, G.I.; SUDAKOVICH, D.I.; GRINTSKER, S.A., inzhener, redaktor;
KUZNETSYN, G.I., inzhener, retsenzent; PETRUN'KIN, L.P., laureat
Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; POL'SKIY, N.O., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Pneumatic hand-operated instrument] Pnevmaticheskii ruchnoi instrument. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1952. (MLRA 9:3)

(Pneumatic tools) [MICROFILM]

TSAPLIN, S.A.; PETRUN'EIN, L.P., redaktor; KOVALIKHINA, N.F.; tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Vibrator impact mechanisms for the construction of roads and bridges] Vibroudarnye mekhanizmy dlia dorozhno-mostovogo stroitel'stva. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1953. 149 p. (MLRA 7-8)
(Road machinery)

SUDAKOVICH, D.I.; BERNADSKIY, G.I.; PETRUN'KIN, L.P., inzhener, laureat
St. linskoy premii, retsenzent; SHESTINSKIY, N.N., inzhener, redaktor.

[Manual on mechanized hand tools] Spravochnik po mekhanizirovannomu
ruchnomu instrumentu. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
i sudostroit. lit-ry [Leningradskoe otd-nie] 1954. 335 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Tools)

PETRUN'KIN, L. P.

USSR/Engineering—Weighing Hopper

Card 1/1

Authors : Bauman, V. A., Cand. in Tech. Sciences, Laureate of the Stalin prize, Petrun'kin, L. P., Engineer, and Ageikin, D. I., and Ogiyevich, V. A., Candidates in Tech. Sciences

Title : An automatic weighing hopper with continuous action

Periodical : Mekh. Stroi. 11/2, 13-18, February 1954

Abstract : Concrete mixers providing a continuous flow up to the present have not received wide application. The difficulty is with the proportioning hopper. To remedy this, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Building and Road-Machine Construction together with the Institute of Automatic Science and Telemechanics, has developed an automatic weighing hopper of continuous operation. The device insures a constant flow of the proper proportions of cement, sand and gravel or crushed stone. The author describes this hopper in detail and illustrates his explanations with tables and drawings.

Institution :

Submitted :

PETRUN'KIN, L.P.

MIKLASHEVSKIY, Ye.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Fundamental theory of depth vibrators for packing concrete mixtures. L.P.Petrun'kin, Reviewed by Ye.P. Miklashevskii. Mekh.stroi. 11 no.8:30-31 Ag '54. (MIRA 7:8)
(Concrete construction)

SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, L.P.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, L.P. 10000 WILSON BLVD. SUITE 1000
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024-1000

AYNECH, Ya.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KILK, A.K., kand. tekhn.
nauk; IEL, U'EL, L.I., inzh., dotsent

[Vibratory equipment used in auxiliary transportation
operations] Vibrationnaya tekhnika na vspogomognykh
transportnykh operatsiyakh. [Mskv, "Mashinostroyeniye,"
1964. 174 s.]

GONCHAREVICH, Igor' Fomich; SERGEYEV, Petr Aleksandrovich; PETRUN'KIN,
L.P., inzh., retsenzent; KOLDOMASOV, Ye.I., red.;
BYSTRITSKAYA, V.V., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Vibratory machines in construction] Vibratsionnye mashiny v
stroitel'stve; osnovy teorii, proektirovaniia i rascheta.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 310 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vibrators)

NOVOSEL'SKIY, P.I., PETRUN'KIN, L.P.

Investigating and establishing basic parameters for vibration
tables designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute
of Building and Road Construction Machinery. Stroil. i dor.
mashinostr. 2 no.6:21-28 Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Vibrators)

PETRUNKIN, M. L.

Petrunkin, M. L. and Stroganov, V. V. "Accumulation of bromine in an organism during protracted treatment with bromine and its effect on the superior activity of a dog of the excitable type," (with supplement: "Methods of determining bromine in urine", Trudy fiziol. laboratorii im. Pavlova, Vol XIV, 1948, p. 88-95

SC: U-3264, 10 April 1953, Letopis' zhurnal'nykh Statev, No. 3, 1948,

The state of chlorine in the whole gray matter of the human brain. A. M. Petrunina and M. L. Petrunin. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 38, 389-91 (in German 392) (1935).—On the basis of electroanalysis expts. the authors conclude that all of the Cl in the gray matter is present as free Cl. No evidence of org. bound Cl could be found. W. A. Perlman

ALB 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Acid-base balance in the blood serum of normal human subjects A. M. Petrun'kina, M. L. Petrun'kin, L. M. Georgievskaya, and E. A. Kozlova *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 45, No. 2, pp. 79-81 French 80 2 (1987). The cations (Na, K, Ca, Mg) and anions (Cl, HCO₃, PO₄, protein, org. acids) and pH were determined separately in the blood serum of 20 normal subjects (14 men and 6 women, 18-72 years old) under basal conditions. The data confirm those in recent American literature. Sex and age of subjects did not show any significant variations in the data. W. A. Perlzweig - data

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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W

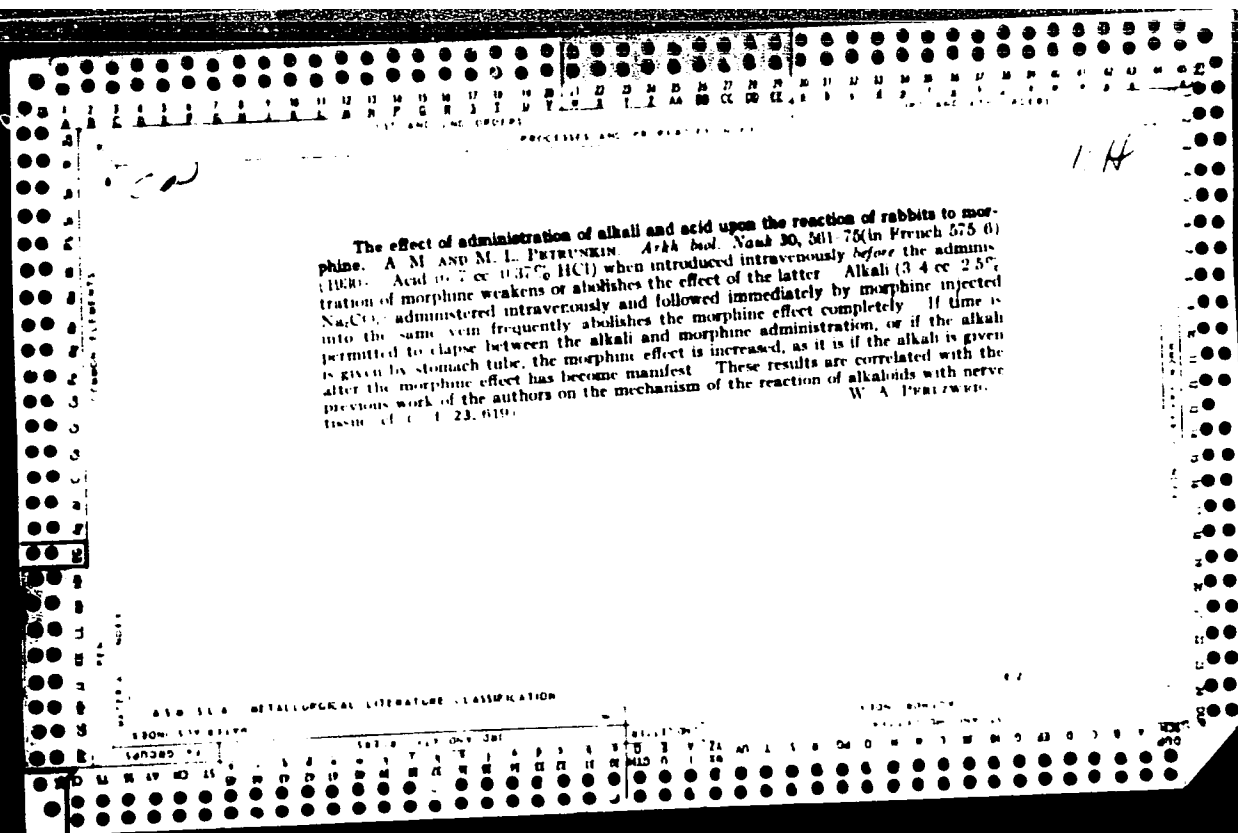
118

The correlation of the pH of the cerebrospinal fluid and blood in rabbits. A. M. PETRUNKIN, M. L. PETRUNKIN AND A. P. ZAV'VALOVA. *Arch sci biol* (U.S.S.R.) 32, 61-70 (1962). The pH of the cerebrospinal fluid varies as that of the blood. The fall of the blood and that of the spinal fluid pH during ether anesthesia are parallel. As one of the causes for this fall in pH during ether anesthesia in rabbits the authors suggest the temporary arrest of respiration, since a similar fall was provoked in the animals by the respiratory reflex on exposure to NH_3 . W. A. PERLWITZ

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Acid-base balance in the blood serum of normal human subjects. A. M. Petrun'kina, M. L. Petrun'kin, L. M. Georgievskaya and E. A. Korlova. *Arch. sci. Biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 45, No. 2, pp. 79 in French 80 20 (1937). The cations (Na, K, Ca, Mg) and anions (Cl, HCO₃, PO₄) in the blood serum of 20 normal subjects (14 men and 6 women, 18-42 years old) under basal conditions. The data confirm those in recent American literature. Sex and age of subjects did not show any significant variations in the data. W. A. Portzweig

PETRUNKIN, M. L., et al.

Science

Practical biochemistry. Medgiz, 1951.

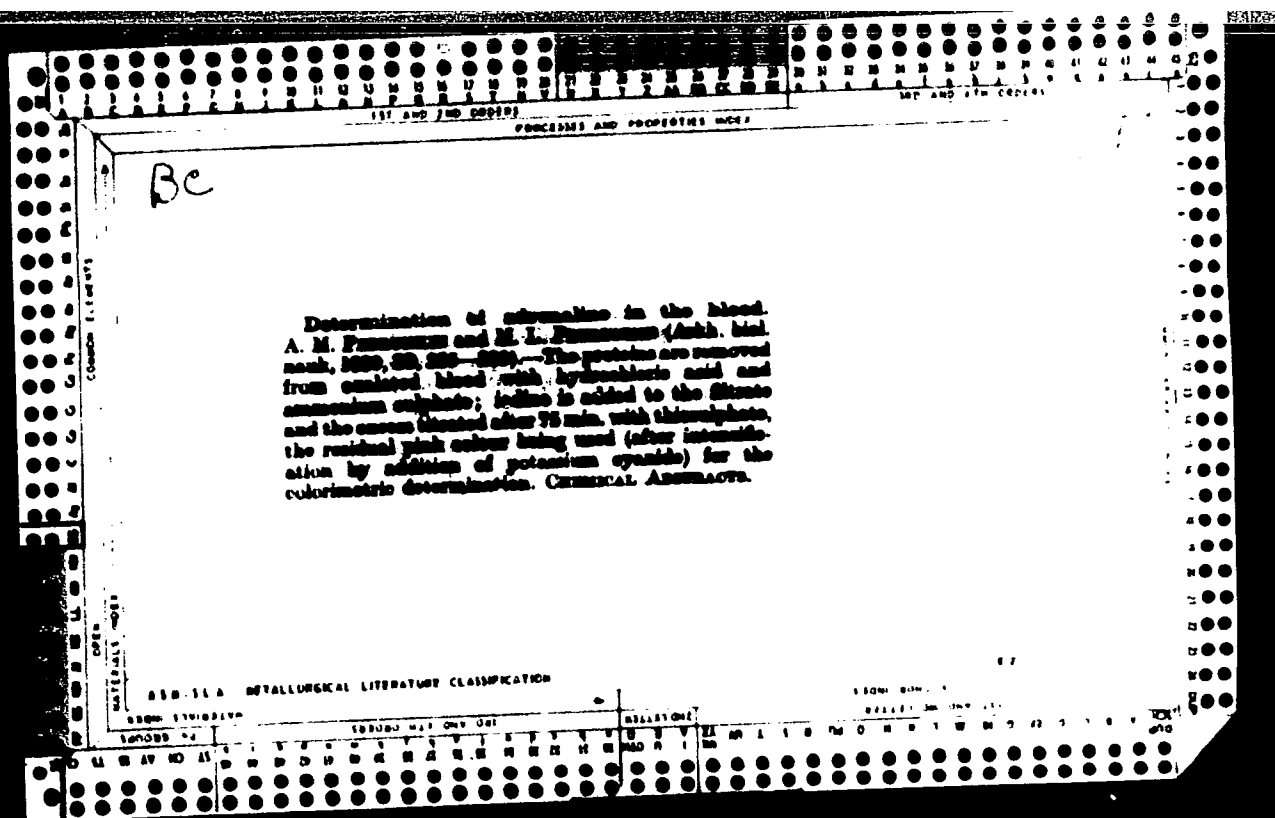
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195~~1~~² Unclassified.

1918-1921, U. S.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

The determination of adrenaline in the blood. A. M. PETRUNKIN AND M. L. PETRUNKINA. *Appl. Biol. Nauk* 30, 225-30 (1930). The iodometric titration method of Albekeus, Soule and Toujean (*Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 58, 301 (1900)) was modified as follows. The proteins are removed by adding to 5-10 cc of oxalated blood 2.5 vols. $N/15$ HCl satd. with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and heating in boiling water bath to complete coagulation. The water clear filtrate is cooled and 0.2-0.5 cc 0.1 N I_2 added. After 15 min. the excess I_2 is titrated with 0.01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ to disappearance of yellow color. The titrated soln. is transferred to tall narrow test tubes and the pink color observed through long axis of tube. 0.02 mg of added adrenaline gives a weak coloration which is more pronounced with 0.03-0.04 mg. This coloration is intensified and made more proportional to the concn. of adrenaline by the addn. of 0.1 cc of 1% KCN soln. to 10 cc of blood. A few analyses of blood of excited animals are given. W. A. PERLWIG.

Conditions of sleep induced by magnesium and bromides. A. M. PETRUNKINA
AND M. L. PETRUNKIN. *Arch. Biol. Nauk* 29, 401-79(1929). The narcotic effect
of Mg^{++} and of Br^- in rabbits depends upon the pH about the brain. Animals which
had been intravenously injected with HCl and had the spinal fluid aspirated are more
sensitive to bromides and less to Mg than control animals. After $NaHCO_3$ injection
reverse findings were obtained. W. A. PERLWITZ



HAZYNA, I.I. TITOMAN, I.I.

... corticosteroids and blood proteins in allergic dermatoses.
vest. dermat. i ven. no.1:15-22 '65.

MIRA 18:11

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskii
institut (dir.- dotsent A.I. Pyatikop), Khar'kov.

NOTE: The above information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

Researcher: "I have a question about the data." (10:00:00)

• Don't forget to check the date!

AUTHOR BALDIN, A.M., PETRUN'KIN, V.A. 56-6-39/56
TITLE On the Scattering of Photons by Protons.
 (O rasseyanii fotonov na protonakh -Russian)
PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim.i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 6, pp 1570-1572
 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT The present paper supplies data concerning the structure of the S-matrix and the lowest number of the parameters necessary for the investigation of this scattering process. The authors deal with the problem in the following manner: They write down the S-matrix in such a representation in which its properties can be expressed in the easiest way, i.e. in the representation of the total angular momentum I and its projection M , the total isotopic spin T and its projection T_z , and the parity π . All these quantities are here referred to the center of mass system. The S-matrix is investigated on the energy surface. Only the following channels α are investigated: γ -quantum and proton (γ) as well as pion and nucleon (π). Taking account of the remaining channels exercises no essential influence upon the results. Particular interest must be directed towards the channel with production of electron-positron pairs. The matrix element of the S-matrix which describes the transition is by no means small. Actually, the formation of pairs leads to the so-called scattering on the nucleon field. However, this process has an angular distribution that is directioned sharply in a frontal direction. If the scattering angle of the order $m_e c^2 / E_\gamma$ need not be taken into

Card 1/2

PETRUNKIN, V.A.

Electrons and the vacuum. Priroda 46 no.2:103-104 1957.
(MLRA 10:3)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR,
Moskva. (Electrons) (Vacuum)

83747

S/056/60/038/004/040/048
B006/B056

24.6900

AUTHORS:

Lebedev, A. I., Petrun'kin, V. A.

TITLE:

The Problem of the Production of π -Mesons ¹⁹ in π N Collisions

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 4, pp- 1337 - 1339

TEXT: The experimentally determined momentum distributions of the pions from the $\pi + N \rightarrow 2\pi + N$ reaction at kinetic energies of 1.0 and 1.4 Bev could hitherto not be satisfactorily described theoretically, except in Ref. 5 where $\pi\pi$ -resonance interaction had been assumed. In the present "Letter to the Editor", the authors show that also without assuming $\pi\pi$ -interaction, agreement between theory and experiment may be improved by proceeding from the statistical theory when calculating the pion spectra, and by taking the finite widths of the isobaric states resulting from the decay into account. The momentum distributions of mesons thus obtained are given in the c.m.s. in Figs. 1,2 for energies of 1.0 and 1.4 Bev of the incident pions. For comparison, the experimentally determined distributions and those obtained theoretically when taking

Card 1/2

PETRUN'KIN, V.A.

Scattering of low-energy photons on a spin $1/2$ system. Zhur. eksp.
i teor. fiz. 40 no.4:1148-1154 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Photons--Scattering) (Nuclear spin)

43376

S/C56/62/C43/005/040.058
B125/B104

AUTHORS: Gerasimov, G. S., Lebedev, A. I., Petrun'kig, V. A.
TITLE: On the theory of neutron scattering by the Coulomb field
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 3(11), 1962, 1872-1879

TEXT: The scattering of a neutron with regard to the electrical formfactor of the neutron and the contact interaction of the neutron with the nucleus is investigated in first and second perturbation-theoretical approximation. The behavior of a nucleon in the electromagnetic field is described phenomenologically, by the matrix element

$$\langle p' | j_\mu | p \rangle = i \bar{u}(p') [g_{1n}(q^2) \gamma_\mu + g_{2n}(q^2) \sigma_{\mu\nu} q_\nu] u(p),$$

$$q = p' - p, \quad \sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} i (\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu - \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu), \quad g_{1n}(0) = 0, \quad g_{2n}(0) = \mu_n.$$

Card 1/5

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105
81, 82, 83, 84

On the theory of neutron...

The spinors $\bar{u}(p')$ and $u(p)$ refer respectively to the final and the initial state of the neutron with the momentum p' and p . Here $e_{in}(q)$ denotes the electrical formfactor of the neutron, $e_{in}(q^2)$ its magnetic formfactor. The scattering of the neutron in the Coulomb field of the nucleus and the lowest-order radiation corrections are described by the diagram 1 (Fig. 1). The diagram 2 describes the interaction of the magnetic moment with the electric field of the nucleus in first perturbation-theoretical order. The diagram 3 describes the second-order approximation of this interaction. The contribution of diagram 3 differs from the contribution of the diagram 2 by the meson cloud γ at rest. Despite the non-relativistic character of the γ with the current (3), the diagram is considered in the approximation by using experimental values for the abnormal magnetic moment $\mu_N = 2e\hbar/4Mc, \lambda = -1.91$ of the neutron. Possibly, also the diagrams of 6th order with respect to e contribute substantially to the electrostatic scattering of nucleons or nuclei. The first two members of the differential cross section

Card 1, 5

On the theory of neutron...

S/056/42/043/000/040/058
B125, B104

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{F_n^2(q)}{4\mu^2 \sin^2(\theta/2)} g_{1n}^2(q^2) \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \frac{|F_n^2(q) g_{2n}^2(q^2)|}{\sin^2(\theta/2)} + \frac{\rho^2 Z^2 e^4}{\cos^2(\theta/2)} \left[\pi \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 + 4 \ln^2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]. \quad (1)$$

of the scattering of neutrons calculated according to R. Serfaty (Proc. Roy. Soc. 206, 1-11) corresponds to the diagram a and the third member corresponds to the diagram b. The difference of the second member of (1) from the non-relativistic formula by J. Schwinger (Phys. Rev., 71, 407, 1953) is conditioned by the automatical consideration of the interaction

$i(\mu_n/Mc)(\vec{\Sigma} \cdot \vec{p})$. μ_n designates the abnormal magnetic moment of the neutron.

This difference becomes most evident if angles are large. The third member in (1) depends linearly on the kinetic energy of the neutron and can contribute substantially, if energies are of ~ 100 Mev. The total cross section of the production of an electron-positron pair on a neutron as a function of the photon energy k_0 takes the form

$$\sigma_n = 16e^2 (\mu_n/2M)^2 \left[\frac{4}{3} \ln^2 2k_0 - \frac{25}{3} \ln 2k_0 + \frac{161}{24} - 2\pi^2/9 \right]. \quad (2)$$

Card 3/3

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B125/B104

On the theory of neutron...

in the ultrarelativistic case. By means of dispersion relations, the contribution

$$\operatorname{Re} f(k_0) = k_0^2 \gamma(k_0) - \frac{k_0^2}{2\pi i} \int_{k_{\text{nop}}}^{\infty} \frac{a_n(k'_0)}{k'_0 - k_0} dk'_0 \quad (10)$$

of the pair production to the amplitude of the n -scattering is obtained. The contribution of the diagrams 10 to the low-frequency limit of the n -scattering is 1% of the contribution of the polarizability of the meson cloud of the neutron. It is shown that the additional interaction potential

$U_{\text{int}} = -(1/2) a_n' a_0^2$ is conditioned by non-linear electrodynamic effects if the distance R between neutron and nucleus is large. $a_n' = \gamma a^{-3}$ holds and it is assumed that $a \sim 0.5$ fm. Deviations observed in the experimentally determined cross sections of the neutron scattering on nuclei from those determined theoretically can not be explained by the electrodynamic effects investigated. Further, if U_{int} is expanded in powers of R^{-1} the members of higher order can become essential for experimental results. This can lead to a strong energy dependence of the cross section in the range of the

Card 4/5

LEBEDEV, A.I.; PETRUN'KIN, V.A.

Magnetic polarizability of η -mesons and K -mesons. IAd. fiz. 2
no.4:730-732 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.

S/194/61/000/008/008/092
D201/D304

AUTHOR: Petrinin, V.I.
TITLE: Arrangement for automatic field plotting by means
of an electrolytic tank
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 8, 1961, 14, abstract 8 A94 (Izv. Leningr. elek-
trotekhn. in-ta, 1960, no. 43, 39-44)

TEXT: A description is given of the arrangement for auto-
matic plotting of field distributions by means of an electrolytic
tank. The arrangement permits plotting of the field with great
accuracy and speed, excluding at the same time subjective operator
errors. The electronic probe for equipotential lines (the basic
part of the equipment) works on a phase principle, marking (by an
electronic circuit) the instants at which the probe crosses the
equipotential line. The probe signal is produced by parasitic
(capacitive) current components in the tank and is shifted either

Card 1/3

Arrangement for automatic field...

S/194/61/000/008/008/092
D201/D304

ber of equipotentials determined at a time is 12. The instrument may be used for analyzing the shape of the model electrodes. The procedure is given for experimentally determining the instrument error. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

GORYUNOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETRUNIN, V.M. (g.Alma-Ata)

Irrigation regime of corn in southeastern Kazakhstan. Gidr.
i mel. 13 no.6:3-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kazakhstan--Corn (Maize)--Irrigation)

PETRUH, V. E. PETRUN'KIN, V. E.

Synthesis and properties of dimercapto derivatives of alkanesulfonic acids. I. Synthesis of sodium 2,3-dimercaptopropanesulfonate (Unithiol) and sodium mercaptoethanesulfonate. V. E. Petrun'kin. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 22, 603-7 (1958) (in Russian). $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ and Na_2SO_3 form $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$, the di-Br deriv. of which and NaSH form $\text{HSCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{SH})\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$, pptg.

with $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ ($\text{S.Pb.S.CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$), Pb (I), m. 202° . I with H_2S in EtOH or with H_2SO_4 in H_2O forms $\text{HSCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{SH})\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ from which the Na (II) (m. 235°), K, and Ba salts are prepd. II and AgNO_3 form $\text{AgSCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{SAg})\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Ag}$, m. $180-5^\circ$. H_2O_2 oxidation of II in the presence of CuSO_4 forms $\text{S}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na})\text{CH}_2\text{S}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na})$ (III) which does not bleach iodine or give pptg. with Pb , Ca , or Ba ions. The related S-benzylthiuronium salt m. $177-8^\circ$. III is oxidized by Br to propanetrithionodisulfonic acid.

isolated as its tri-Ba salt. $\text{HS}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ and $\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ were similarly prepd. from $\text{Br}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. II.

Cyclic thiocarbonates from sodium 2,3-dimercaptopropanesulfonate (Unithiol). *Ibid.* 608-11. II and RAsO_3R , RAsCl_2 , or RAsO_2H (excess II is needed to reduce the As) form

Peterson, V.E.

S.A.R.S. CH₂CHCH₂SO₂Na (IIIa). The following IIIa are reported (R and m.p. given): ClCH₂CH (IV), m. 218-23° (S-benzylthiuronium salt, m. 110-12°); Ph (V), m. 213-18° (S-benzylthiuronium salt, m. 106-7°); 3,4-H₂NH(O)C₆H₃ (VI), m. 185° (free acid, m. 224-7°); 3,4-AcNH(O)C₆H₃ (VII), m. 224°. II and Na₂AsO₄, As₂S₃, Sb₂S₃, or Bi(NO₃)₃ form the following R'CH₂CH(R')CH₂SO₂Na (II' a)

SX.S.CH(CH₂SO₂Na).CH₂.S (X and m.p. given) As, 254-72°; Sb, 240°; Bi, 224°. IV-VI in NaHCO₃ react with 4 equivs. of iodine, in absence of base with 2 equivs. VI does not give quant. results in iodine titration since the C₆H₃ ring is attacked.

John Howe Sept

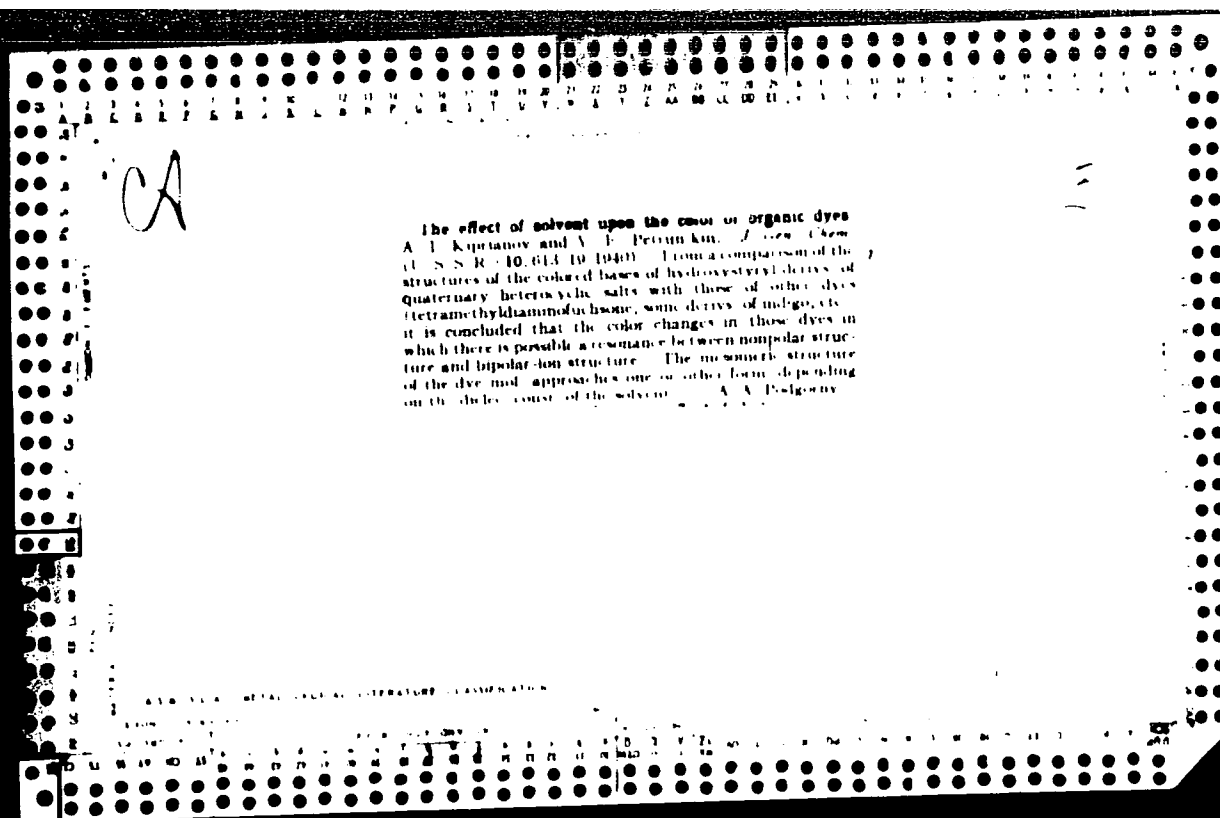
PETROVSKIN, V. E.

Synthesis and properties of dimercapto derivatives of
thioacetic acid. III. S-Methyl derivatives of 2,2'-
dimercaptoacetic acid (Unitol). V. B. Petrovskii,
M. A. Zharov, K. A. Zharov, 23, 787-80 (1966) (in Russian).
C₄H₈O₄S₂, 21, 80924-250, H₂O, PbO, NiCO, or Ni(OAc)₂,
Ca(OH)₂, and Ca(OAc)₂ and an HSC₂H₄CH(SH)CH₂SO₃Na
(I) salt, from 3,4,5,6-CH₂CH₂CH₂SO₃Na (II). It was prepd.
from salt, by ac. I and FCH₂SO₃(NH₄)₂·HCl forming the
S-benzylthiuronium salt (III). The following are reported
M_n and m.p. of II and III (given): Zn, 295-300°, 164°;
Cd, 264-6° 185°; Hg, 230°, 160°; Pb, 210°, 163°; Cu,
above 380°, 215°. Ni, above 380°, 180-8°. CuCl₂·I and
NaOH form CuSCH₂CH(SO₃CH₂CH₂SO₃Na) m. 231-5°. S-
benzylthiuronium salt, m. 190°. Alder, of NaHCO₃ in
an equimolar mixt. of I and II (M_n = 26) and prep. with ac.
form a compd., C₁₂H₂₀O₈S₄N₂·2n, decamp. 227-30°. IV,
Sodium 2-(6'-dimercaptothiopyran-2-yl)propanesulfonate, V, B.
(6'-dimercaptothiopyran-2-yl)propanesulfonate, V, B.
Purified by N. M. Lysenko, 194, 791-5. CH₂·CH₂·CH₂·CH₂·SO₃Na (I), m. 208° can be prepd. (a) from the
inner salt (H₂N)(H₂N)⁺·HS(CH₂SO₃)₂ (II), CH₂·CH₂·CH₂·CH₂·SO₃Na, and NaOH; (b) from HS(CH₂SO₃Na)·CH₂·CH₂·CH₂·CH₂·SO₃Na, and NaOH; or (c) from 5-allylthiuronium bromide,
Br(CH₂SO₃Na) (III), and NaOH. II, m. 269-70°, is
prep. from III and CS(NH₄)₂ and III from (CH₃Br)₂ and
NaHPO₃. I adds Br to form the dibromide (IV), m. 171-
6°, which with KHS forms the dibromide (V), isolated via the
Pd deriv. (cf. prep. of Unitol, loc. cit.). I and IV form
S-benzylthiuronium salts, m. 121° and 134°, resp. By
method a, were prep. the following RS(CH₂SO₃Na)·OR
and m.p. of the Na and S-benzylthiuronium salts, resp.,
given: Me, 287°, 115°; Et, 285°, 102°; Pr, 255°, 116-
17°; iso-Pr, 283°, 115°; Bu, 250°, 110°. The propene
homologs of II, m. 245-4°, I, m. 234-5° (S-benzylthiuronium
salt, m. 105-6°), and IV, m. 184° (S-benzylthiuronium salt, m.
128-30°), are similarly prep. John Howe Scott

MT

2

454



CA

The absorption spectra of cyanine dyes in the ultra-violet region. A. I. Kapranov and V. B. Petrun'kin. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 620 (1940). The absorption spectra of 7 sym. carbocyanines and of 7 quaternary salts of heterocyclic bases from which the carbocyanines were prepared: salts of quinaldine, 2-methylbenzothiazole, 2-methylbenzoxazole, 2,3-dimethylbenzimidazole, 2,3,4-trimethylindole, 2,4-dimethylthiazole and 2-methylthiazole were investigated in the ultraviolet region. The absorption curves of dyes and corresponding salts were greatly similar in form and location. The ultraviolet absorption lines, together with the lines of the visible region, shifted toward the red with increase of the length of the polymethine chromophore of the cyanine dyes from benzothiazole to seven methine groups. The ultraviolet absorption of these dyes is conditioned by shifting of electrons in the heterocyclic rings.

A. A. Podgorniy

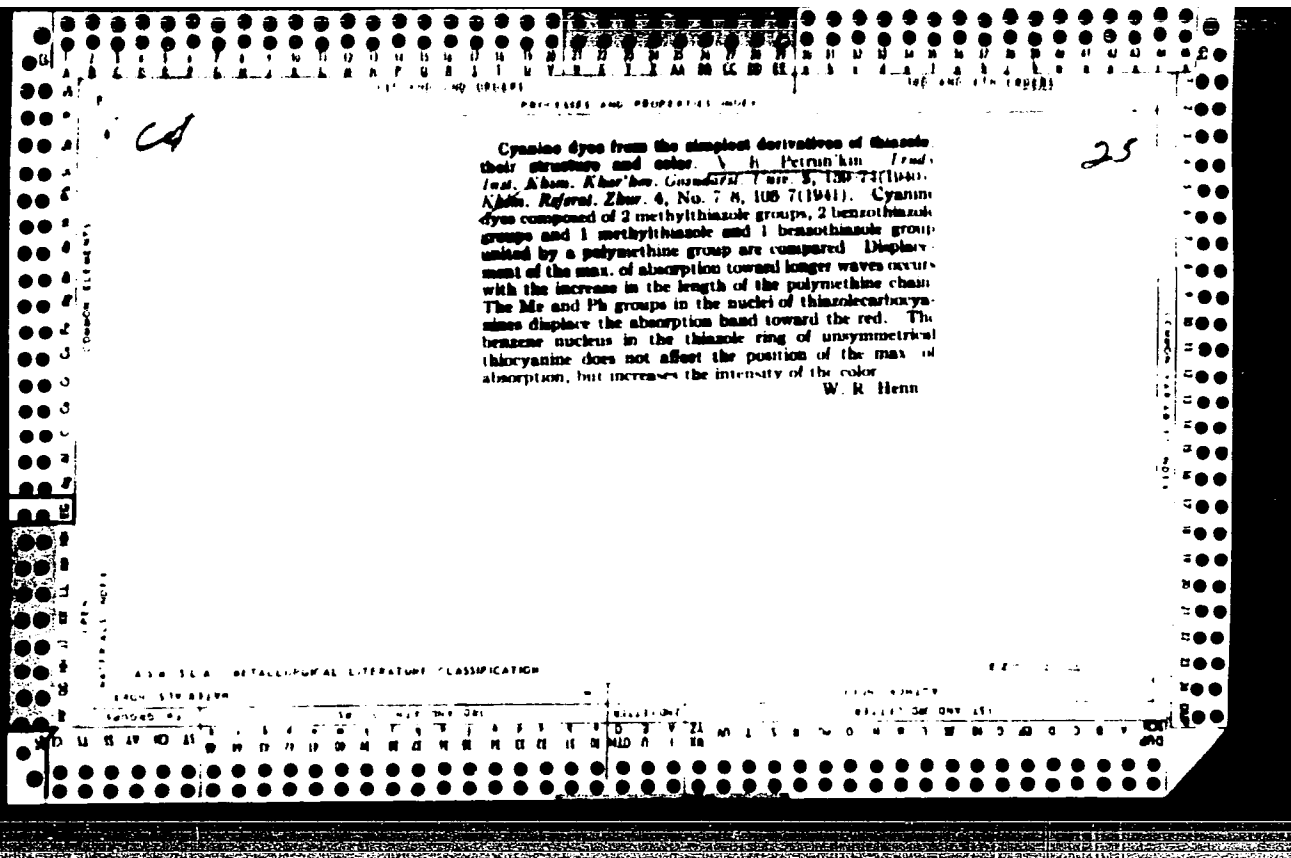
2

2.1. Chem., Kharkov State

Hydroxystyryl derivatives of quaternary heterocyclic salts

A. I. Kiprianov and V. E. Petukhin. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R., 10, 122) (1940). Condensation of 2,4-dimethylthiazole with quaternary salts of 2-methyl-5-hydroxystyryl in the presence of pyridine yields the following yellow or orange compounds: 1-ethyl-2-hydroxystyryl-3-phenylthiazolium iodide (I), m. 237-8°, absorption max. 394 mμ; 1-ethyl-2-hydroxystyryl-3-phenylthiazolium iodide (II), m. 215°, absorption max. 404 mμ; 1-ethyl-2-hydroxystyryl-3-benzothiazolium iodide (III), m. 222-3°, absorption max. 420 mμ; 1-ethyl-2-hydroxystyryl-3-benzothiazolium iodide (IV), m. 240°, absorption max. 410 mμ. With quinoline, the reaction has to be carried out in alk. alk. in the presence of piperidine when there are formed 1-ethyl-2-hydroxystyryl compounds (V), m. 212-3°, and the corresponding bright orange or deep red bases such as VIII (214°) from I, m. 168-201°, IX (214°) from II, m. 173°, X (200°) from III, and XII from VI which is not intensively colored is rather unstable and has not been investigated further. When

IV was treated with alkali lye, the expected base was not obtained, since the base was very sensitive toward alkali and was decomposed immediately. When IV was treated with NaHCO₃, however, a mol. compd. of IV and the corresponding base XIII was obtained, m. 219-20° (decomp.). 2-(4-Dimethylaminostyryl)-1-ethylthiazolium iodide, m. 241° (decomp.), absorption max. 470 mμ, was prepd. from 2,4-dimethyl-5-hydroxystyryl iodide and 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde on boiling in the presence of pyridine and piperidine. Detailed data are given on the absorption of the salts of the hydroxystyryl compds. and the corresponding bases in various solvents such as alc., CHCl₃, pyridine and water.



AUTHORS:

Petrun'kin, V. Ye., Lysenko, N. M.

Sov. 79-29-1-10 74

TITLE:

Synthesis and Properties of the Dimercapto Derivatives (United
i svoystva dimerkaptoproizvodnykh alkansul'fokislot)
V. Sodium-1,3-dimercapto propane-2-sulfonate (V. 1,3-dimer-
kaptopropan-2-sul'fonat natriya).

PERIODICAL:

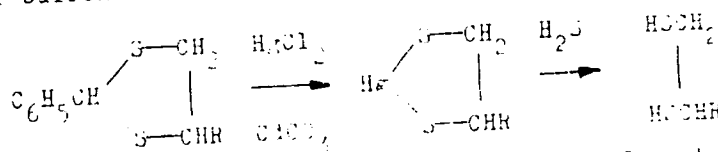
Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1969, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 309-313 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

In a previous paper Petrun'kin (Ref 2) described the synthesis
of sodium-2,3-dimercapto propane sulfonate (unithiol) which is
utilized in medicine as an antidote to arsenic and mercury com-
pounds as well as of other compounds of heavy metals. The
sodium-1,3-dimercapto propane-2-sulfonate (sounithiol) which is
isomeric to unithiol has hitherto been unknown. As it is relat-
ed to α -lipoidic acid with respect to structure which plays an
important part in the metabolic processes of the organism
(Ref 1), this acid may perhaps be used as a model. For the
synthesis of the isomer of unithiol the method according to
Hach (Ref 4) was employed in the synthesis of some 1,2-dithiols.
It consists of the transformation of the derivatives of
2-phenyl-1,3-dithiolane into 1,2-dithiols with help of H_2O_2 in
the presence of cadmium carbonate according to the scheme:

Card 1/3

SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES OF THE DIMERIZATION DERIVATIVES. 7. 2-phenyl-1,3-dithiane-2-sulfonate
 capto Propane-2-sulfonate



It was found that also the derivatives of 2-phenyl-1,3-dithiane react with H_2Cl_2 . In this connection dithiols form in good yields if the cleavage of the dithiane cycle is carried out with H_2Cl_2 in the presence of sodium carbonate. On the same basis the synthesis of sodium 1,3-dimercapto propane-2-sulfonate was carried out with 1,3-dithioglycerin as initial product; this synthesis was carried out according to the transformations mentioned in scheme 2. By condensation of 1,5-dithioglycerin with benzaldehyde 2-phenyl-4-oxy-1,3-dithiane (I) was obtained which was transformed with PBr_3 into 2-phenyl-5-bromo-1,3-dithiane (II). Compound (II) passed over into the isomer of unithiol, the 1,3-dimercapto propane-2-sulfonate of sodium by sodium sulfite and subsequent treatment of the former sodium-

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SOV, 79-29-1-05, 74
Synthesis and Properties of the Dimeric Derivatives. V. Sodium-1,3-dithio-
capto Propane-2-sulfonate

2-phenyl-1,3-dithiane-5-sulfonate with H_2Cl_2 in the presence
of soda. This product (isounithiol) was transformed into
sodium-1,2-dithiolane-4-sulfonate by oxidation. Some of its
derivatives were obtained. There are 1 table and 6 references,
3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskiy
institut (Ukrainian Scientific research Institute of Sanitation
and Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEV, Ye.; NEDKOSKIN, T.K.; PETR'NIKIN, V.Ye.

Comparative evaluation of the stability of dimethyl
of dithioketones with cobalt ions. Ukr. Khim. Zh. 1966, 42, 184-185.
(MIRA 18-18)

2. Ukr. Khim. Zh. 1966, 42, 184-185. Ukr. Khim. Zh. 1966, 42, 184-185.
Ukr. Khim. Zh. 1966, 42, 184-185.

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.V.; NEDOPEKIN, T.K.; PETRUN'KIN, V.Ye.

Complex-forming capacity of mercapto compounds. Part 1: Comparative evaluation of the strength of complex compounds of dithiols with mercury, lead, cadmium, and zinc cations. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7:773-778 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Unrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskiy institut. (Organometallic compounds) (Dithiol)

PETRUN'KIN, V. Ye.; PORTNYAGINA, V. A.

Sodium 2-(β,γ -dimercaptopropoxy)-ethanesulfonate, an analog
of unithiol. Uk. khom. shur. 28 no.6:721-723 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

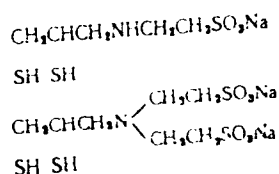
1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskiy
institut.

(Propanesulfonic acid)

S/073/62/028/007/001/004
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye.V., Nedopekin, T.K., Petrunkin, V.Ye.
TITLE: Investigation of the complex-forming capacity of
mercapto-compounds. Part I. Comparative evaluation
of the strength of complex compounds of dithiols with
the cations of mercury, lead, cadmium and zinc
PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v.2", no.7, 1962,
773-778

TEXT: The method of investigation was to decompose a dithizone
complex of a metal with an aqueous dithiol. The extent of the
decomposition was taken as a measure of the strength of the
dithiol-metal complex. Thiols forming a stable complex with one
of the metals form also stable complexes with the other metals.
The most stable complexes (95% of dithizone complex decomposed)
were formed by



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S/073/62/028/007/001/004
E075/E436

Investigation of the complex- ...

In general, the most stable complexes are formed by sodium dimercaptoalkylsulphonates containing sulpho-sulphur or amine-nitrogen. The least stable compounds are formed by dimercaptoderivatives of malonic acid, aromatic thiols and heterocyclic thiols containing two non-aligned SH groups and monothiols. Transfer of SH in thiols of the fatty series from 2,3 to 1,3 position does not increase the strength of the complex. Soviet produced thiol $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$

SH SH

forms complexes with

Zn and Hg having similar stability to those formed by non-Soviet product BAL (2,3 dimercaptopropanol). The latter decomposes 75% of the dithizone complex. Many of the thiols form much stronger complexes with Hg than ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. With Pb, Zn and Cd the acid gives complexes having similar stability to those formed by the best thiols. The dithizone method of determining complex stability is recommended for general usage. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/3

Investigation of the complex- ...

S/073/62/028/007/001/004
E075/E436

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-
khimicheskiy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research
Sanitary Chemistry Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1961

Card 3/3

DVERNITSKIY, V.P.; PETRUN'KIN, V.Ye.

Production of 2,3-dithioglycerin without purifying by distillation.
Med. prom. 15 no.12:41-43 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskiy
institut. (GLYCEROL) (MERCAPTO COMPOUNDS)

PETRUN'KIN, V.Y.

Synthesis and properties of dimercapto derivatives of alkanesulfonic acids. Part 1. Synthesis of sodium 2, 3-dimercaptopropanesulfonate (Unithiol) and sodium 2-mercaptoethanesulfonate. Ukr. khim. zhur. 22 no.5:603-607 '56. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskiy institut.

(Sulfonic acids)

(Mercapto compounds)

PETRUN'KIN, V.Ye.

Synthesis and properties of dimercapto derivatives of alkanesulfonic acids. Part 2. Cyclic thioarsenates from sodium 2, 3-dimercaptopropanesulfonate (Unithiol). Ukr. khim. zhur. 22 no.5:608-611 '56.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskii institut.
(Sulfonic acids) (Thioarsinous acids)

LYSENKO, N.M.; PETRUN'KIN, V.Ye.

Synthesis and properties of dimercapto derivatives of
alkanesulfonic acids. Part 6: 2(B.B'-dimercaptoisopropylmercapto)
ethane sodium sulfonate and 3(B.B'-dimercaptoisopropylmercapto)
propane sodium sulfonate. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2252-2255 J1
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Sulfonic acid) (Mercapto compounds)